(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Promoting breast feeding

†1306. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to ban children food products and other substitutes used in lieu of mother's milk for spreading the message of breast feeding;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has no details about the deaths of children owing to the negation of breast feeding by Indian women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. At present Government has no proposal to ban children food products and other substitutes used in lieu of mother's milk for spreading the message of breast feeding. However, the Government has implemented Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 1992 as amended in 2003.

This Act provides for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods to protect and promote breastfeeding.

(c) and (d) Specific details in this regard are not available. However, as per the information available from the office of the Registrar General of India (2001-03), the commonest causes of death among children aged 0-4 years are perinatal conditions (33%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrhoeal diseases (14%), malaria (2.7%), congenital anomalies (2.7%) and fever of unknown origin (1.5%)

Menace of swine flu and dengue

†1307. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the menace of swine flu and dengue still exists;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh is in the grip of Japanese fever; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, the action taken by Government for prevention of these diseases, the amount spent on it, and the number of deaths caused by these diseases so far?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes .

(b) Yes .

(c) The first case of Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (swine flu) was reported in India on 13th May, 2009. As of now 30 States/UTs have reported Pandemic influenza A H1N1 (swine flu). State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

Government of India took a series of action of prevent/limit the spread of pandemic influenza A H1N1 and to mitigate its impact. Entry screening of passengers is continuing at 22 international airports and five international checkpoints. Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. Laboratory network has been strengthened. There are forty two laboratories (24 in Government Sector and 18 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples. Government of India procured 40 million capsules of which 18 million have been given to the States/UTs which is also used for preventive chemoprophylaxis. Three Indian manufacturers of Vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 vaccine. Four million does are being imported to vaccinate the higher risk group. Training of district level teams is supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. IMA has been provided funds to train private practitioners. All States have been requested to gear up the State machinery, open large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities including critical care facilities at district level. A task force in the I and B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent information has been widely published to create awareness among public. All such information is also available on the website : *http://mohfw-h1n1.nic.in.* As of now Government has spent/committed about Rs. 331 crores in the current financial year.

Dengue is endemic in the country. Twenty one States and three UTs are reporting dengue cases from time to time. During 2009, till 16th November there have been 9915 cases of dengue. Prevention and control of dengue is managed by National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP). The vector control measures initiated under the programme includes personal prophylactic measures such as use of bed nets; biological control through use of larvivorous fish and use of biocides; chemical control through use of chemical larvicides like abate and aerosol space spray during day time. Environmental management and source reduction methods include detection and elimination of mosquito breeding sources; Health Education is provided to common people regarding the disease prevention and control through visual and print media. Government of India has sanctioned a cash grant of Rs. 8.82 Crores for prevention and control of dengue during the year 2009-10 which is in addition to supply of test kits and logistics (insecticides).

Twenty three Japanese Endemic Districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh have reported 2868 Acute Encephalitis Syndrome Cases/Japanese Encephalitis (up to 26.11.2009). Apart from the

vector control measures initiated by NVBDCP, Government of India has initiated vaccination programme for Japanese Encephalitis with live attenuated vaccine for children from 1-15 years. Altogether 34 districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh have been covered under vaccination. During current year an amount of Rs 56 lakh was provided to the State.

In the current year, there have been 573 deaths due to Pandemic influenza A H1N1 (as on 29th November, 2009), 56 deaths due to dengue (as on 16th November, 2009) 56 deaths due to dengue (as on 16th November, 2009) and 505 deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome/Japanese Encephalitis (as on 26.11.2009).

Statement

Details of Laboratory confirmed cases of Pandemic Influenza A H1N1

(As on 29th November 2009)

Sl. No.	State	Lab confirmed cases reported during the day	Lab confirmed cases cumulative	Death of Lab confirmed cases during the day	Death of Lab confirmed cases cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	60	4514	0	22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	773	0	50
3.	Karnataka	0	1632	0	120
4.	Tamil Nadu	0	1849	0	7
5.	Maharashtra	0	3973	0	223
6.	Kerala	7	1307	0	26
7.	Punjab	3	62	0	3
8.	Haryana	34	1290	0	8
9.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	137	0	0
10.	Goa	1	57	0	5
11.	West Bengal	0	128	0	0
12.	Uttarakhand	0	84	0	5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	0	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	56	0	0
15.	Gujarat	0	275	0	46
16.	Manipur	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	0	8	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	4	0	1
19.	Assam	0	45	0	0
20.	Jharkhand	0	1	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	19	994	3	42
22.	Bihar	0	7	0	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	13	653	0	3
24.	Puducherry	0	71	0	6
25.	Chhattisgarh	0	17	0	1
26.	Madhya Pradesh	0	9	0	1
27.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0
28.	Orissa	0	26	0	3
29.	Nagaland	0	2	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	25	0	0
	Total	139	18007	3	573

Basic immunization schedule

1308. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the children in the country are not immunized;

(b) if so, whether in the absence of basic immunization of children, most of them run risk of disease even in the period of basic immunization schedule;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government in consultation with the State Governments proposes to evolve a policy to ensure that each and every child is immunized and in the scheduled period itself; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the latest DLHS-3 survey in 2007-08, 54.1% children (12-23 months) had received full immunization and only 11.3% children (12-23 months) were found to have had 'No Immunization'.